FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq's surprise offensive against the Majnun Island positions was "completely crushed" with "heavy" Iraqi personnel and equipment losses, according to IRNA. However, the Iraqi Air Force carried out another attack on Gulf shipping, hitting a "large maritime target" on 28 January, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. Despite its earlier report that Iran was responsible for the 27 January attack on a Greek tanker near Ras Tanura, the *GULF DAILY NEWS* said that Iraq is now thought to have fired the missile, using one of its new Mirage EQ5 aircraft.

Libya

The U.S. 6th Fleet conducted "provocative" air and sea maneuvers, originating from Egyptian territorial waters, against Libya on 27 and 28 January, Voice of the Greater Arab Homelandradio maintained. Meanwhile, a Vietnamese delegation led by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman General Vo Nguyen Giap arrived in Tripoli, according to the radio.

Jordan

Information Minister Layla Sharaf resigned on 28 January, Radio Monte Carlo reported, because of the government's "unclear" information policy and freedom of expression restrictions. A royal decree accepted Sharaf's resignation effective immediately, Amman radio noted.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus on 29 January where he was received by the Syrian prime minister and foreign minister, Beirut radio announced.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan denied as "baseless" DRA allegations that the Pakistani Armed Forces engaged in cross-border shelling of the Barikowt area on 19-21 January, Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 019 *29 January 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

BANGLADESH

AFP Cites Bangladesh Paper on Indian Troop Moves ..... E 1
Amnesty for 'Misguided' of Chittagong Extended ..... E 1
Delhi: Opposition Opposes 'Farcical Election' ..... E 1

INDIA

Further Reports on Six-Nation Disarmament Summit ..... E 1
De la Madrid Speech Cited *[Mexico City]* ..... E 1
Alfonsin Addresses Summit *[Buenos Aires]* ..... E 1
Papandreou Address Cited *[Athens]* ..... E 2
Space Weapon Ban Urged ..... E 2
Summit Leaders Discuss Declaration ..... E 3
Further Comments From Participants ..... E 3
Participants Depart ..... E 4
Foreign Minister Leaves for Athens ..... E 4
India Releases Sri Lankan Naval Personnel ..... E 4
Sikh High Priests Allowed To Carry Small Arms ..... E 4
Fartial Strike in Jammu To Protest Shooting ..... E 4
Seven Hijackers To Be Tried in Ajmer Court ..... E 4
Bill To Ban Parliamentary Defection Introduced ..... E 4
Bill To Amend Foreign Contribution Act Passed ..... E 5
Law Minister on Elections in Punjab, Assam ..... E 5
PATRIOT Discusses CIA Role in Spy Scandal *[21 Jan]* ..... E 5
Bangladesh's Moves Toward Elections Lauded *[INDIAN EXPRESS 17 Jan]* ..... E 6

PAKISTAN

Zia Attends Indian Republic Day Reception ..... F 1
Afghan Charge of Firing on Barikowt Dismissed ..... F 1
Saudi Information Ministry Official Visits *[SPA]* ..... F 1
U.S. Senator Cited on Nuclear Power, Arms Issue *[JANG 22 Jan]* ..... F 1
Pakistan 'Ambivalent' Toward U.S. Defense Aid *[PAKISTAN TIMES 23 Jan]* ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Ruling Party on Reports of Indian Aid to Tamils *[AFP]* ..... G 1
TULF President Describes Situation in Jaffna *[INDIAN EXPRESS 13 Jan]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Reportage on Iraqi Offensive in the South ..... I 1
Iraqis Launch 'Futile' Offensive ..... I 1
Offensive 'Severely Repelled' ..... I 1
Iraqi Victory Claims Refuted ..... I 1
Shelling of Iraqi Residential Area Denied ..... I 1
Artillery Fire Damages Abadan, Khorramshahr ..... I 2
Personnel Continue To Leave for Fronts ..... I 2

Velayati on Talks With Foreign Ministers ..... I 2
Pakistan, Turkey Attend Economic Session ..... I 2
New Name, Committees Approved ..... I 3
Montazeri Urges Responsiveness to People's Needs ..... I 3
Kuwait Expels 49 Iranians Following Imprisonment ..... I 3
Changes in Press Law Considered by Council *[GULF DAILY NEWS 28 Jan]* ..... I 3
Oil Export Slump Causes Import Restrictions *[GULF DAILY NEWS 28 Jan]* ..... I 4
80 Surrender in Kordestan, West Azarbayjan ..... I 4
Reportage on Anti-Regime Operations in Iraq ..... I 4
Electricity Plant Destroyed ..... I 4
6 Iraqi Helicopters 'Repelled' ..... I 4
Saddam Reportedly Escapes Assassination ..... I 4
26 Saddamist Troops Killed ..... I 5
Tribesmen Attack Security Forces ..... I 5
Afghan Mujahidin Commander Claims Control of Herat ..... I 5
Purchase of Arms From Israel Condemned *[National Voice of Iran]* ..... I 5
Striking Workers Deny Ties With Leftist Groups *[Radio Nejat-e Iran]* ..... I 6
Torture Methods in 'Regime's Dungeons' Detailed *[National Voice of Iran]* ..... I 6

AFP Cites Bangladesh Paper on Indian Troop Moves

NC261001 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 26 (AFP) — India this week mobilised large numbers of troops along its border with Bangladesh in the southeastern Chittagong hill tracts, the *NEW NATION* charged today.

The English-language daily said troops with tanks, armoured vehicles and sophisticated weapons had been manouevering along the border belt. But it said motives for India's manouevres were unknown.

The *NEW NATION* said that the biggest concentration of Indian troops was opposite Bangladesh's Khagrachari area.

But, it said that a top army officer posted at Khagrachari had declined comment on the matter.

Last November and December, border guards of both countries reportedly exchanged fire on three occasions as Bangladesh forces searched the border areas for outlawed "Shanti Bahini" insurgents.

In addition, there has been tension over the reported migration of thousands of Bangladeshis into the Indian border state of Assam.

Amnesty for 'Misguided' of Chittagong Extended

BK281729 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The time limit for general amnesty for the misguided persons of the Chittagong hill tracts has again been extended, till 25 April this year. A Home Ministry announcement in Dhaka today said the government took the decision to facilitate the misguided people to surrender and enjoy the facilities offered for the socioeconomic rehabilitation. The government expressed the hope that the misguided people will take advantage of the opportunity of the general amnesty to lead a normal and peaceful life and come forward to contribute toward the socioeconomic activities of the country, including the Chittagong hill tracts.

It may be recalled that President Ershad, at a public meeting at Khagrachari in October 1983, declared general amnesty for the misguided people to surrender by 26 February last year. The time limit was extended for 2 months, ending 26 April last year, when the leaders of the hill tracts area met the president and pleaded for extension. With the declaration of amnesty, a large number of misguided people had surrendered to the security forces and all-out efforts continued for their rehabilitation in social and economic fields.

Delhi: Opposition Opposes 'Farcical Election'

BK281409 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, the 15-party opposition alliance has decided to resist any move to hold what it called the farcical election. At a meeting in Dhaka, the leaders of the alliance said that the holding of elections without fulfilling the seven preconditions set by them would not be accepted. They criticized President Ershad's former Cabinet ministers for misusing government machinery to organize party meetings.

Meanwhile, the boycott of courts by lawyers all over the country entered its 9th day today in support of their 6-point demands. All-India Radio's Dhaka correspondent Prebhakar Mishra reports the demands, among others, include withdrawal of martial law, restoration of fundamental rights, and an annulment of the order of decentralization of the judiciary.

Further Reports on Six-Nation Disarmament Summit

De la Madrid Speech Cited

FL282150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2020 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jan (NOTIMEX) — The president of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid, said here today [words indistinct] danger of war can be averted only with firm specific treaties that prohibit nuclear arms tests and that prevent the militarization of space and the application of new technology to military ends.

Miguel de la Madrid stressed the urgency of limiting and eventually eliminating all types of nuclear arms from the earth and said the arms talks recently begun by the United States and the Soviet Union should be viewed by humanity with pleasure and hope. Nevertheless, he said, the developing countries' position must also influence this dialogue.

In his message, given in the name of Mexico, President de la Madrid encouraged the chiefs of state and government who attended the New Delhi summit by pointing out that, with their political and moral authority, they were helping to avoid a nuclear tragedy while achieving a more creative, rational civilization. We know the road is long and that it must be traveled with firm, resolute steps, he said. No nation, he added, can escape the danger of destruction. The political tensions of the arms race impose a subordination that violates the sovereignty and independence of the peoples, breaks down international order, and cancels the right to life. There is no true security without genuine development. Poverty and want are also a source of conflict and instability. Expenditures made for arms distort the world economy and lower the standard of living, he said.

He then proposed that the intimate relationship between disarmament and development be recognized and that new fairer forms of negotiations between the states be explored to eliminate servitude, backwardness, and misery.

He said the arms race causes high interest rates and causes financing to be more expensive. He said high interest rates are one of the main causes of the international economic crisis.

In his speech — which was short and clear — President de la Madrid said the stability of the international system cannot rest on a balance of terror. The hope of winning a nuclear war is an illusion and morally unacceptable. The moment has come, he said, to show all peoples and statesmen that we have great imagination and initiative, as well as the political will and good faith to overcome the problems of disarmament. It is our immediate obligation to find new ways to guarantee international security, he said, while expressing his desire that the nuclear powers listen to the voice of the developing nations.

Later, at a press conference held with the other five chiefs of state and government, the Mexican president said in answer to a question by NOTIMEX that the results of this summit meeting, detailed in the New Delhi declaration that was released at the end of the meeting, will not fall into a political vacuum. Today, we are not making an emotional or romantic declaration but rather a declaration of great political import, and we hope the international community and the governments, especially those with atomic weapons, will hear the cry of humanity.

He later expressed his confidence in the reply of the international community, interested in its own security and in having its own citizens pressure their respective governments to join Mexico, Argentina, Greece, Sweden, Tanzania, and India in their movement for peace and disarmament. He said Mexico will continue its firm efforts for world security through dialogue and negotiation.

Alfonsin Addresses Summit

PY281500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1015 GMT 28 Jan 85

[By NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS special correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jan (NA) — Today President Raul Alfonsin, in a fervent warning on the threats posed by a nuclear holocaust, "urged all the countries of the world and the men and women that inhabit it to jointly and vigorously demand the recovery of our right to life."

During a brief speech made today at the "summit" on disarmament held at the Congressional Palace in this city, Alfonsin said that "We would feel encouraged if all together we could complete this demand for respect for our right to life by 24 October 1985, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and when International Disarmament Week is celebrated."

The Argentine president also voiced his desire that "the great nuclear powers, this very year, give mankind unmistakable evidence that they share our demand by immediately promoting and implementing truly effective measures that will do away with the threat of a nuclear holocaust."

Alfonsin said, "If this were done, we would have a reason to really believe that we have finally begun to win the battle for life."

Alfonsin's speech was made at the opening session on peace and disarmament at the New Delhi "summit" at which six presidents and chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement participated.

Alfonsin started his 10 minute speech by saying, "We have lost our right to life! Although nobody ever asked us to surrender it. We never yielded it voluntarily, but almost without realizing it the arms race between the superpowers snatched it from us."

He then pointed out that "All the rights and freedoms of men and nations, all the variety of material and spiritual assets all possess are based on the right to life."

After warning that we "have lost" that right, Alfonsin stated that "in a few seconds a small group of persons can destroy what every human being on this planet has — beginning with his life and the lives of his loved ones — and everything built by every nation over the centuries, without hearing our voice, against our will, and without us even knowing about it."

In another paragraph of his speech Alfonsin said that "Incongruity between the criteria used and the available means has characterized the nuclear arms race since the first atomic bomb exploded. It is true that there still has not been a nuclear war, but it is also true that world peace becomes increasingly precarious as the days go by."

Alfonsin maintained that this is so because "the number of people who have to decide whether to unleash that war become increasingly smaller and because the time available to make such a tremendous decision is running out."

Alfonsin went on to say that "It does not matter whether those who have to make that decision have good or bad judgment or whether they act in good or bad faith. What matters is that that power exists even if we do not want it to, and that the superpowers' legitimate right to assert their own defense has really lost its raison d'etre, even for the super powers themselves, and has become a threat to mankind as a whole.2

Alfonsin said that "There are those who believe that there will be no nuclear holocaust, since there has not been one so far. They are mistaken. If they continue to apply the same criteria that has prevailed throughout the nuclear arms race, the holocaust will unavoidably take place sooner or later."

The president continued to say that "There are those who have resigned themselves and accept that the holocaust is something unavoidable. They too are mistaken. Nuclear war is not a necessary phenomenon from which we cannot escape, but a political event that we can and must prevent."

Alfonsin agreed that it is true "that practically everything has been said at the international forums, but practically nothing has been done. However, we must not be dissuaded. We must eliminate this terrible threat."

He said that "We must recover our right to live in any place, at any time. Men and nations must demand that that right be returned to us."

The president said that "We do not have the force" to impose our claim but "we have the truth, and voice to demand it. If we can raise our voice and make it a universal claim,the truth of our demand will eventually change the foolish logic the arms race has followed and which led us to the current situation."

The president ended by saying that "we urge the nations of the world and all the men and women that inhabit it to jointly and vigorously demand the recovery of our right to life.

In this regard he said, "We would feel encouraged, if we could all together carry out this demand for respect for our right to life by 24 October 1985, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, when International Disarmament Week is celebrated."

"We would like that the great powers, this very year, give mankind unmistakable evidence that they share our demand by promoting and implementing truly effective measures immediately that will do away with the threat of a nuclear holocaust."

The president ended by saying that "if this were done, we would have a reason to really believe that we have finally begun to win the battle for life."

Papandreou Address Cited

NC282005 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] In a joint declaration, the presidents of Argentina, Mexico and Tanzania, and the prime ministers of Sweden, India and Greece, who conferred in New Delhi, asked that the production and development of nuclear weapons should cease and that the arms race should not extend to outer space.

Hellenic Radio Television 2 correspondent Stamatis Malenis reports from the Indian capital:

[Begin recording] A new appeal for freezing nuclear arms was made today to the nuclear powers from New Delhi [words indistinct].

As Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has stated, any war between the superpowers will affect us all.

In a news conference that followed and in reply to a reporter's question on removing nuclear weapons from the Balkans, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou repeated that it his intention to promote this issue and if action is not taken, he will act unilaterally to remove nuclear weapons from Greece. [end recording]

Space Weapon Ban Urged

BK281620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The six-nation New Delhi summit has called for use of outer space for the benefit of the mankind as a whole and not as a battleground of the future. The heads of state and government representing all the continents also urged the nuclear weapon states to halt immediately the testing of all kinds of nuclear weapons and to conclude a comprehensive test ban and treaty at an early date.

The call came in their joint statement described as Delhi declaration, which was formally adopted at an open session in Vigyan Bhawan this afternoon. The summit was attended by the presidents of Argentina, Mexico, and Tanzania and the prime ministers of Sweden, Greece, and India.

The declaration said halt to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems will greatly facilitate negotiations. Pointing out that an arms race in space will be enormously costly with great destabilizing effects, it says the development testing, production, and deployment of all space weapons should also be prohibited.

The declaration points out that since the explosion of the atomic bomb 40 years ago, every nation and every human being has almost imperceptibly lost ultimate control over their own life and death. Every day they remain in life is a day of grace, as if

mankind as a whole were a prisoner in the death cell. This is because the nuclear weapon states have applied traditional doctrines of war in the world where new weapons have made them obsolete. But nuclear war can be prevented if our voices are joined in a universal demand in defense of our right to live.

Welcoming the agreement between the United States and Soviet Union to resume arms control negotiations, it said the agenda for these negotiations and their outcome is a matter of concern for all. The declaration says that 1985 should be the year when hope begins to prevail over terror. It ends with the hope that by the 40th anniversary of the United Nations on the 24th of October this year, we might see the first concrete steps to avert threat to the survival of humanity.

Summit Leaders Discuss Declaration

BK281647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Immediately after the adoption of the joint statement, the six leaders addressed a joint news conference. In his opening remarks, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that copies of the Delhi declaration have been handed over to the envoys of the five nuclear states in New Delhi as part of the follow up action. The summit leaders would also be individually visiting the capitals of the nuclear weapon states to impress upon their leaders the gravity of the threat posed by nuclear weapons.

Mr Gandhi said that the permanent representatives of the six summit countries at the United Nations would meet the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union in March when they resume their disarmament negotiations in Geneva. They will also jointly call on the UN secretary general to hand over the Delhi declaration. Copies of the document are also being sent telegraphically to heads of government all over the world. It is also planned to bring out a booklet depicting horrors of a nuclear war and to create international awareness on this issue.

Answering questions, the summit leaders expressed confidence that the superpowers will respond positively to the New Delhi declaration. They did not agree that the declaration will fall on deaf ears. They said it is directed not only to nuclear powers but all governments and people all over the world.

In reply to a question, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said that the 22 May appeal of last year by the six-nation summit had received positive response at least from one nuclear power. He expressed the hope that others would also respond. He said the nuclear nations have their own difficulties and it is not a fact that they do not want to listen to us.

Earlier, addressing the opening session of the summit, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the six leaders had met together in the summit for mankind's highest cause: peace. They represent the constituency of peace, which embraces all continents.

Pointing out that nuclear weapons are becoming increasingly sophisticated, he said each improvement in these weapons makes present agreement more fragile and even existing agreements deny the non-nuclear weapon states the right to conduct experiments for peaceful purposes — but these place no restraint on the nuclear weapon powers.

Referring to the forthcoming talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, he said they must address themselves to the basic objective, which is the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Their discussions and agreements should apply to all countries with nuclear weapons.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi observed that arms race and international tension are inseparable companions. There is a spurt in proxy wars. The prime minister also referred to the undermining of the multilateral agencies in the UN system and described it as unfortunate.

The Argentine president, Dr Raul Alfonsin, said the right of the superpowers to secure their own defense has in reality been transformed into a threat to extinguish humanity. People all over the world should demand the restitution of their right to live.

President Nyerere of Tanzania said the New Delhi summit is expressing the feelings of hundreds of millions of people who want an end to the threat of nuclear weapons.

Leaders attending the summit recalled Mrs Gandhi's initiative for a dialogue on nuclear disarmament and her contribution to world peace. They spoke of her tireless work as head of the Nonalignment Movement in this regard.

In the morning, there was a closed door meeting of the summit.

Further Comments From Participants

BK290326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The leaders of the six-nation disarmament summit have expressed confidence that the nuclear weapon states will respond positively to the Delhi declaration to halt arms race. Addressing a joint news conference in New Delhi last evening, the leaders of the six nations said it is directed not only to nuclear powers but to governments and people all over the world. In his opening remarks, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that copies of the joint declaration adopted at the meet have been handed over to the envoys of the five nuclear states in New Delhi as part of the follow-up action.

The Mexican president, Mr Miguel de la Madrid, said that the declaration is of highest political nature which cannot be ignored. The Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, felt that superpowers are open to reason and they would listen to the Delhi declaration.

In reply to a question, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that the May 22 appeal of last year by the six-nation summit had received positive response at least from one nuclear power. He expressed the hope that others will also respond.

When a foreign correspondent asked Mr Gandhi about India's nuclear program, the prime minister stated categorically that India is committed to only peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

About the followup to Delhi declaration, the Greek president, Mr Papandreou, said that 50 world leaders are meeting in Athens on the 31st of this month to pursue the goal of disarmament. Four of the six leaders who met in New Delhi will also attend it.

The Tanzanian president, Mr Nyerere emphasized the need for nuclear disarmament for the survival of humanity.

Participants Depart

BK290955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, has described the New Delhi summit on nuclear disarmament as a great success. In an interview with the All-India Radio correspondent, S.M. Kumar, before his departure for Stockholm this morning, he said the summit showed a great unity among the participating countries to work for world peace. Mr Palme was confident that they would continue to press the nuclear powers for a real disarmament.

Earlier, the Greek prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, told our correspondent that the summit's impact would be long lasting. Mr Papandreou said the leaders at the summit are thankful to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for organizing it. We will never forget the reception. he added. Mr Papandreou left for Athens this morning.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and the Argentine president, Dr Raul Alfonsin, also left New Delhi after attending the six-nation summit.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Athens

BK291001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, has left for Athens for a follow-up action on the New Delhi summit declaration on nuclear disarmament. Before departure, he told our correspondent that the first task is to build up a strong world opinion against the use of nuclear weapons. Unless this is done, the danger of a complete destruction of human race would remain. Mr Khan was hopeful that the nuclear powers would consider the suggestion to reduce their arms race in the interest of humanity.

India Releases Sri Lankan Naval Personnel

BK281553 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The seven Sri Lankan naval personnel detained by Indian authorities when they came into our territorial waters were handed over today to the Sri Lanka acting deputy high commissioner, Mr (V. Jaynathan), in Madras today. Later, they left for Colombo by an Air Lanka flight. The release of the Sri Lankans followed an agreement under which 17 Indian fishermen held by Colombo would also be returned.

Sikh High Priests Allowed to Carry Small Arms

BK290346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] In Punjab, the Amritsar District administration has allowed the five Sikh high priests to carry small fire arms within the border of the district. This step has been taken in view of the recent attack on the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] chief, Jathedar Kripal Singh.

Partial Strike in Jammu To Protest Shooting

BK290335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Jammu observed partial bundh [strike] yesterday in protest against Sunday's police firing in Katra in which one person was killed. The state units of the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party, Janata Party, Panthers Party, and Jammu Sangharsh Samity gave the call for bundh [strike].

As reported earlier, a judicial probe has been ordered by the state government into the incident.

Seven Hijackers To Be Tried in Ajmer Court

BK241643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] The seven men who hijacked an India Airlines Boeing plane to Dubayy via Lahore on 24 August last year have been charge sheeted by the Central Bureau of Investigation under the antihijacking act. According to official sources, the trial will start shortly in the special court at Ajmer. The hijackers were: Kamaljit Singh Sandhu, Amrinder Singh, Davinder Singh, Sujinder Singh, Surender Singh, Avtar Singh and Man Singh.

Bill To Ban Parliamentary Defection Introduced

BK251139 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] In the Lok Sabha yesterday, a Constitution amendment bill to ban defection was introduced by the law minister, Mr Ashoke Sen. It covers both Parliament and state legislatures. The bill provides for disqualifying a member of Parliament or a state legislature on the ground of defection if he voluntarily quits the party on whose behalf he was elected. A member will also be disqualified if he is expelled from the party or violates party direction in the house.

In case of an independent member in Parliament or a state legislature, it will be disqualification to join any party after his election. A nominated member not belonging to any political party at the time of his nomination will be disqualified if he joins a party after 6 months from the date of taking his seat in the house.

The bill makes special provisions in regard to splits in political parties or their mergers. The bill lays down that any question about whether a member has become subject to disqualification

on the ground of defection will be decided by the presiding officer of the concerned house. His decision will be final. No court will have any jurisdication in this regard.

Bill To Amend Foreign Contribution Act Passed

BK231621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The Lok Sabha today passed a bill to amend the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. It seeks to replace the presidential ordinance. The bill is intended to plug the loopholes and remove the inadequacies in the administration of the original act. The house earlier rejected a statutory resolution moved by Professor (Saifuddin Josh), National Conference — Farooq Abdullah — seeking to disapprove of the ordinance.

Piloting the bill, the Home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, informed the house that the Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to investigate cases of 13 organizations for violating provisions of the act. He assured the members that the government has no intention of harrassing any party while implementing the act.

Among other things, the bill extends the provisions to include the political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and those which are not covered by the Election Symbols Order. It also provides for auditing of the accounts of certain persons, organizations, or associations if their returns are not in accordance with the law. The bill also brings judges into the purview of the regulation of the Foreign Contribution Act.

During the discussion the bill was generally welcomed by the members.

Law Minister on Elections in Punjab, Assam

BK231619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The law minister, Mr Ashoke Sen, assured the Lok Sabha today that elections in Punjab and Assam will be held on soon as possible. He was replying to a debate on the representation of People Amendment Bill which was later passed by the house.

It seeks to replace an ordinance issued by the president in November last year excluding the two states from the Election Commission notification and to provide legal cover for postponement of parliamentary elections in the two states.

The house rejected a statutory resolution moved by Professor (Saifuddin Josh) of the National Conference — Farooq Abdullah — opposing the measure on the ground that the election commission has no right to postpone the elections in the two states.

Earlier, during the debate, members from both sides urged the government to find an early solution to the Punjab and Assam problems.

PATRIOT Discusses CIA Role in Spy Scandal

BK281711 Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Jan 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Scandalous"]

[Text] The ramifications of the operations of an extensive espionage ring, with its tentacles spreading from the office of Prime Minister's Principal Secretary Dr P.C. Alexander to other sensitive points in the highest echelons of the administration, are extremely grave indeed. The exposure, shocking though it is, provides confirmatory evidence of the scandalous gaps that have occurred in the security infrastructure of the country. It has been reported that a French diplomat, suspected of having links with U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has been deported for his involvement with this ring.

It is not for the first time that the CIA has infiltrated into the Prime Minister's office. The CIA had managed to enlist the "services" of the Private Secretary of India's first Prime Minister and the curtain was rung on the unsavoury episode with the removal of M.O. Mathai from Pandit Nehru's staff.

Attempts made in the seventies to streamline intelligence and counter-espionage machinery were gravely undermined during the Janata regime. On her return to power in 1980 Indira Gandhi had come to entertain serious doubts that the CIA had infiltrated deep into India's administrative and political set-up. Unfortunately, her warnings, both in public and private, were not heeded. Neither the major political parties nor senior officials really paid adequate attention to her persistent efforts to draw their attention to the dangers posed by foreign hand in the country's affairs. Those who should have acted remained complacent, and we now find that the infrastructure around her had been so insidiously [illegible] have reasons to beleive that immediately on assuming office, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sensed the gravity of this penetration. The nation is grateful that a well-organised espionage wing has been smashed within a few weeks of the assumption of office by the new government.

There is no doubt, that colossal damage has already been done to the nation's vital interest. But what continues to cause widespread anxiety is the question whether the network of anti-India agencies has been fully unearthed? Many senior administrators in the government are so gullible as to dismiss all charges of imperialist penetration into the Indian political system as interested propaganda by communist or pro-communist elements.

Every exposure of the anti-India plans and machinations of the CIA or its allied agencies is dismissed lightly by them or a concerted attempt is made to spread confusion and lull the country's vigilance by taking recourse to diversionary tactics. All governments have small or big intelligence gathering set-ups in foreign countries. But, in the case of India, the major threat comes from governments and agencies which are not reconciled to the independence and unity of this country and are intrinsically hostile to our efforts to build a strong nation. The sinister dimensions of the activities of lobbies and agents of Western armament manufacturers, who work in close liaison with the intelligence agencies of their countries, has also not received the attention it deserves.

It is now clear that the country's intelligence set-up needs to be revamped drastically. This is neither exclusively a police nor a military function. It has a crucial political dimension. Unfortunately, this input has been lacking so far in the government security planning. The gullibility of a section of the senior bureaucrats, absence of effective control on post-retirement allurements, inadequate screening procedures, and the unregulated opportunity of intercourse between those who can offer temptations and their potential victims facilitate penetration of sensitive areas with relative ease.

While there is no need to be paranoid, and witch-hunting should be avoided, the discovery of the spy ring in the South Block is a warning of the rot that has set in the administrative system. The Prime Minister acted wisely by taking Parliament into confidence in this matter at the first available opportunity. Members of Parliament, belonging to all parties, should deal with this grave subject with the seriousness it deserves and avoid flippancy and acrimony on an issue which is extremely sensitive and concerns vital national interest.

Bangladesh's Moves Toward Elections Lauded

BK241711 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 17 Jan 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Bold Step"]

[Text] President Ershad has acted with courage and vision in conceding the demand of the opposition alliances in Bangladesh for the establishment of a nonpartisan administration and a relaxation of the rigours of martial law before holding parliamentary elections.

He has dissolved his Cabinet which included some Janadal ministers, abolished martial law courts, and restored fundamental rights and the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Simultaneously the election time-table has been announced with the parliamentary poll on April 6.

This announcement meets the essential demands of the seven and 15-party alliances and the Jamaat-e Eslami which had earlier wrested other major concessions from Gen Ershad, namely, that the local body elections proposed to be held last May be postponed and, subsequently, that elections to parliament precede the presidential poll. Gen Ershad has, however, not so far yielded to the suggestion that he step down as President and abrogate martial law before the poll.

Should he ultimately decide to step down as President, the Chief Justice could hold officiating charge. But it would be unwise to push the General too far and upset the political applecart. If media curbs are also relaxed that should enable all parties to articulate their views and programmes and woo the electorate. The movement back from military to civil-democratic rule is a delicate and difficult process that is not easily or soon accomplished. The Bangladesh trend is therefore of path-breaking significance and speaks of the maturity and sagacity that both sides have brought to bear on the problem.

Bangladesh has formidable tasks ahead of it. The challenge of development and employment is particularly daunting. Relations with India are especially sensitive in view of the urgent need to find a happy solution to the river waters question and resolve other outstanding issues. With new governments in Delhi and Dhaka, both sides will have opportunity to make a fresh effort to break the impasse. Cooperative relations are vital. All of Bangladesh's water virtually flows into that country from Indian sources. And India's North-East can never fully realise its enormously rich potential except in collaboration with this neighbour. The common interest is so strong and so obvious that it must cut through every other impediment.

to our new "relationship") more secure today than we were in 1979?

The answer to that question is obviously not a simple "yes" or "no." For one, this question has to be answered at two levels — the material and the political, though the two levels obviously tend to overlap and affect each other.

To start with, the aid package that was offered to Pakistan has turned out to be rather modest. For a country of Pakistan's size and population, $3.2 billion over six years in economic and military aid is not a staggering sum. What this has acquired for us in military terms is forty-odd F-16's, a hundred and forty self-propelled howitzers, a hundred tanks and a handful of helicopters. Surely, not enough to make the Kremlin shudder. But then, it can be argued that these weapons were never meant to scare the Russians into an arms race with Pakistan! Their purpose was twofold. First and foremost this deal was supposed to show American support for (and congruence of interest with) Pakistan. Second, it was designed to raise Pakistani military preparedness to a level where it would deter small Russian raids into Pakistani territory.

As far as American support for Pakistan is concerned, the American attitude has at best been confusing. Witness the American attitude towards the sale of ALR-69 radar warning receivers (which are normally fitted to the F-16's). It was only after much wrangling and haggling that the U.S. consented to supply us with that equipment. The American reluctance to the sale of Beyond Visual Range (B.V.R.) and AIM-9L missiles is also well-known. Finally Pakistan's request for two E-2c Hawk eye aircraft has also had a less than warm reception. So what kind of signals is the U.S. sending to the Soviet Union? On the one hand a great deal of publicity was accorded to the sale of F-16 aircraft as signifying America's resolve to stand by Pakistan, in case of need. On the other hand, however, the U.S. was not even willing to supply these aircraft with their full avionics suite much less additional weapons like AIM-9L.

So, if the sale of F-16s was supposed to signal American support for Pakistan, what are the Soviets expected to conclude from the American reluctance to supply the aircraft with its full avionics and weapons fit? The Soviets cannot know for sure what is in the minds of the American leadership. They can only extrapolate American responses to certain Soviet actions, based on past American behavior. So far, American behavior towards Pakistan has been rather ambivalent — with the F-16 programme being a case in point.

None of the choices facing Pakistan are very simple and all of them involve substantial degrees of danger. First of all we have some very pressing military requirements. These involve acquiring an A.E.W. capability replacing the F-6 fleet (with perhaps F-20s), acquiring B.V.R. and AIM-9L missiles, developing an airbased Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) and Electronic Intelligence (ELiNT) capability and perhaps buying a squadron or two of an aircraft in the 20-30 ton class. If the U.S. is willing to help us in the areas mentioned above, then our security relationship can be considered secure in the true sense of the word. This is so because with such aid, not only will the U.S. enable us to defend ourselves more effectively, but will also be sending a clear signal to the U.S.S.R. about Pakistan's importance to America.

However, if it seems that the U.S. will continue in its "semi-hot, semi-cold" attitude towards Pakistan, then we are faced with two choices. One is of course to continue with the not-quite-aligned alignment. The other, and perhaps wiser, alternative would be to totally re-evaluate our position on the Afghan issue — the basis for our relationship with the U.S.A. At the same time we might consider whether or not we should change the status of our so far peaceful nuclear programme — a deterrent above all others.

As far as the political consequences of the new "strategic consensus" are concerned, they are quite varied. First of all, the Kremlin is painfully aware of America's new found machismo under the Reagan government. The merits and demerits of the American invasion of Grenada will be argued for some time to come. However, that little incident proved that the U.S. has finally gotten over its Vietnam hangover and is willing to commit American forces to defend what it perceives to be its interests. Similarly the Carter as well as the Reagan administrations have categorically stated that the U.S.S.R. cannot be allowed to encroach upon Pakistani (or Iranian) territory. Interestingly enough however, the Pakistani Government has also on a number of occasions stated that Pakistanis can defend themselves and no American troops will be allowed on Pakistani soil. Finally, and most importantly the Kremlin can but guess how much importance the U.S. attaches to Pakistan. Regarding this, although Pakistan has never lacked American vocal support, material aid has been more modest.

Zia Attends Indian Republic Day Reception

BK261540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq attended a reception hosted by the Indian ambassador, Krishna Dayal Sharma, in Islamabad today on occasion of the Indian Republic Day. The president congratulated the Indian ambassador and talked with the guests informally.

Afghan Charge of Firing on Barikowt Dismissed

BK281634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Pakistan has rejected as entirely without foundation the allegation leveled by the Kabul authorities that the Pakistani Armed Forces had fired across the border in Barikowt on 19-21 January,killing 16 persons and damaging property and two helicopters. The Afghan charge d'affaires was informed of this rejection and asked to inform the Kabul authorities that they should refrain from making such fictitious allegations because the Pakistani Armed Forces are under strict orders not to commit violations anywhere along Pakistan's border. Pakistan has made it clear that the most frequent aim of such baseless allegations by the Kabul authorities is to lay a smokescreen over its activities in Afghanistan and to attempt to put the blame on Pakistan.

Saudi Information Ministry Official Visits

LD262041 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 26, SPA — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khodeyri, information under secretary, arrived here this evening from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on a short visit to Pakistan.

He was greeted by Pakistani Information Secretary General Mujibur Rahman, Saudi Counsellor Mustafa Akeel and other officials. Dr al-Khodeyri said relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia were very strong. "We are striving to make them stronger day by day," he added.

He said his visit was aimed at strengthening cooperation between radios of the two countries, adding that he brought some proposals which would be discussed with concerned officials in Islamabad.

Referring to his visit to Malaysia, Dr al-Khodeyri said Nida al-Islam (the call of Islam) programme of the kingdom, was being successfully broadcast by Malaysian radio in Malay language for the propagation of Islam.

U.S. Senator Cited on Nuclear Power, Arms Issue

GF281336 Lahore JANG in Urdu 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Incomprehensible Indian Attitude"]

[Text] U.S. Senator John Glenn recently speaking to the New York newspaper "India Abroad" about his recent visit to India and Pakistan said that the Indian attitude on nuclear issues is far harder than that of Pakistan. Senator Glenn suggested that if India and Pakistan are averse to accepting international supervision over their nuclear installations, they could at least reach an agreement between themselves on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. According to Senator Glenn, Pakistan showed much interest in his proposal while the Indian attitude was totally indifferent. According to Glenn,Rajiv Gandhi's attitude over the U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan in view of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan was also very hard.

With regard to the geographical and regional position of the subcontinent, many outside countries have shown interest in better relations between India and Pakistan. The recent visit of Senator Glenn and other U.S. senators to the South Asian region was marked by this desire. While Pakistan has always tried to remove misunderstandings existing with India, the Indian Government has never reciprocated. On the contrary, the Indian side has been maligning Pakistan in various ways while paying lip service to having better relations with them.

The Indian Government's attitude may seem incomprehensible, but when considering its causes one can easily understand. For example, India is very unhappy over the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan which are being given for its legitimate defense needs. But India does not mention its own stockpiling of arms.

India also looks with suspicion at Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program, but it does not speak of its own nuclear program. On the question of armament, there is not much difference between conventional and nuclear arms in terms of defense needs. Pakistan needs to defend itself and also to produce enough energy for its power needs. While the world is aware that Pakistan has always been ready to discuss these issues with India, and moreover it has also made an offer to sign a non-aggression pact with India, India still does not respond.

Mutual goodwill is always based on mutual trust and understanding, equality, and reciprocity. Today no country can establish good relations with others on the basis of special reservations or preferential demands. If it is done, it seldom lasts. This very matter was touched on by Senator Glenn, but expressed in slightly different words. We suggest that the Indian leaders reconsider their ignorance of reality.

Pakistan 'Ambivalent' Toward U.S. Defense Aid

GF261027 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Jan 85 p 4

[Commentary by A. Fareed Ameen: "USA and Pakistan — A Security Relationship"]

[Text] Now that the initial fervour and excitement regarding Pakistan's new found relationship with the United States has died down, it may be wise to take a cold, long and hard look at exactly what we have gained, and where we stand today.

There can be little doubt that the new security relationship has earned us greater hostility from the U.S.S.R. The almost daily Afghan incursions into Pakistani territory attest to that fact. However, the question that needs to be answered is, are we (due

SRI LANKA

Ruling Party on Reports of Indian Aid to Tamils

HK290948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 29 Jan 85

[By Neville De Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Jan 29 (AFP) — The ruling United National Party (UNP) has urged President Junius Jayewardene to press Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for an end to alleged Indian aid to Tamil separatists.

At a meeting yesterday, the UNP expressed concern over reports that Indian intelligence were covertly aiding the separatists.

Militants among Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamil minority are fighting for a separate state in the north of the island.

The London *OBSERVER* newspaper on Sunday reported that classified documents relating to Indian intelligence operations with Tamil separatists had emerged from India's spy scandal.

The report said that among stolen papers retrieved in intelligence swoops was "a seven page note precisely describing New Delhi's covert activities among Tamil guerrillas in Sri Lanka".

The UNP also decided to set up an information wing to explain to the world the "role India was playing" in Tamil separatist activities.

Yesterday's meeting discussed what it called a "de facto invasion of Sri Lanka by India using Tamil terrorists and some members of Tamil political parties", a UNP statement said today.

The committee accused the Indian secret service of planning an "Indian invasion of Sri Lanka" in the statement.

Several committee members said during yesterday's meeting that the situation in Sri Lanka was similar to that in east Pakistan in 1971 shortly before India intervened to split the country, sources said.

President Jayewardene, who chaired the meeting, said he would look into the matters raised, the statement said.

Indian High Commission officials here told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "all sorts of wild stories" had been reported in the wake of the spy scandal which Mr Gandhi revealed in Parliament 11 days ago.

Meanwhile, a Sinhalese girl and two militants became the latest victims of separatist violence which has claimed nearly 500 lives since November 19 last year according to official counts.

The girl died when the ambulance in which she was travelling to hospital hit a landmine, officials said. The girl's parents and younger brother were killed earlier when Tamil separatists attacked her home at Adampan, near Mannar 312 kilometers (195 miles) north of here, they added.

In another, unrelated incident in the same northwestern region, two militants were shot dead when police fired on a speeding vehicle which ignored their signal to halt, police said.

A Soviet-made rifle and several rounds of ammunition were found in the van, they added.

TULF President Describes Situation in Jaffna

3K241703 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 13 Jan 85 p 9

[Text] Madras, Jan 12. — Mr M. Sivasithamparam, president of TULF, described Jaffna on Friday "as a veritable jail" with its entire economy in a shambles.

"To enter or leave Jaffna or any part of the security zone, you need a permit. No private vehicle including cars, lorries or two-wheelers can be used by any citizen. People cannot even ride bicycles. The only vehicles that are allowed to ply are the government buses," he said.

Mr Sivasithamparam, who returned to Madras from Jaffna only on Friday morning, said this kind of situation had been obtaining in Jaffna and other parts of Sri Lanka for the past three weeks, and he pointed out that Sri Lanka National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, had said that as long as Tamil militants did not lay down arms, this kind of situation would continue.

He showed to newsmen the permit-paper that he himself was required to carry to leave Jaffna. Signed by the assistant government agent, it carries the caption "to be filled in triplicate by any person wishing to enter or leave the security zone." It requires particulars like name and address of the person, his national identity card number and date, place to be visited, its purpose, duration, etc.

Further, the economy of Jaffna had collapsed with no crops being raised, fishing activity having come to a standstill and also construction work having stopped. Schools and colleges were also closed. A kilogram of rice was being sold for 15 Sri Lankan rupees and a coconut for Rs. 8.

"I appeal to the Indian Prime Minister Mr Gandhi, to give protection to our people. They have nobody to turn to for safeguarding their lives. There was genocide of Tamils and the head of state (President Jayawardene) was unable to give us protection to Tamils and had said so in conversation with us. In this context, we are asking India to give up protection," Mr Sivasithamparam said.

He, Mr Amrithalingam, TULF secretary-general, and Mr R.Sampanthan, a former MP of TULF, would meet Mr G. Parthasarathy, chairman of foreign policy planning committee, and apprise him of the situation.

Replying to a question, he said it was for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to decide what kind of protection should be given to Tamils.

Giving a graphic description of atrocities committed on Tamils by Sri Lanka armymen, the TULF president said that the number of people shot down in Jaffna, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Batticaloa regions in the last three or four months was more than the number of people killed in the infamous July-August riots of 1983.

The worst affected area at the moment was Mullaittivu where 20,000 sturdy peasants living in seven villages were driven out of their villages in retaliation for 50 Sinhala families displaced. This incident, took place three weeks back and Sinhalese soldiers marched into these seven villages, drove out the people, destroyed the crop and killed their cattle.

Six persons were killed and 11 were missing in the incidents. The 20,000 people were living as refugees in schools, temples and churches. Not one minister, including Tamil ministers, had bothered to look up these people.

Mr Athulathmudali had also warned that if Sinhalese living in Mullaittivu, Mannar or Vavuniya were to be harmed, all the Tamil living in adjoining villages would be forcefully evacuated, he added.

In one camp in Vavuniya, 39 Tamils were shot dead and in another about 80 Tamils were burnt, killed and buried. In random firings in Jaffna, civilians of all age group were being killed. Sinhalese soldiers asked over loudspeakers all Tamils between 18 and 35 years to surrender in villages and then, they were dragged away to Palladi or Gurunagar army camps. Some were released and others, numbering 800, were taken to the army camp at Bussa in Galle.

Replying to a question, Mr Sivasithamparam said TULF's talks with Sri Lanka Government had proved absolutely futile and he personally did not think any useful purpose would be served by further talks. It was apparent that the government had decided to go in for a military solution to the ethnic problem.

Answering another question on the mediatory bids by US envoys, Gen Vernon Walters and Mr Charles Percy, he said the U.S. probably wanted to supplant India as a mediator. There were about 3,000 Sinhalese soldiers in Jaffna and "if the government thinks that by this type of repression, they can beat down Tamil people, then I say that Tamils are as firm in their conviction as they ever were".

Reportage on Iraqi Offensive in the South

Iraqis Launch 'Futile' Offensive

LD281600 Tehran IRNA in English 1556 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Pr., Jan. 28, IRNA — The hyped-up Iraqi forces launched a futile offensive in the southern fronts Sunday night, aimed at capturing a number of positions in the Majnun Islands.

The Iraqi forces in the south have been under enormous pressure for the last few months, because of a continuous state of alert, to face up to an "imminent" attack by the Islamic forces.

With no Iranian attack in sight, the Iraqis decided to launch their own attack, to put their huge idle arsenal into action and for a boost in morale.

The attack took place on the southern tip of the Majnun Islands — captured from Iraq last February — but was quickly brought under control by the Islamic forces.

According to latest reports, intense fighting is continuing with the Iraqi forces suffering heavy casualties. A number of enemy captives have also been transferred behind the front lines.

Despite all the noise, the Iraqi media have not given any proof of any gain by its forces, only mentioning the "capture" of "three targets."

Reports just in said the Iraqi offensive has been completely crushed with heavy enemy losses of men and equipment.

The Islamic forces are in full control of the area and are now removing enemy equipment left in the battle scene.

The Iraqi forces, which have not made the slightest advance on the ground for the past three years, failed to reach their very first primary targets.

Offensive 'Severely Repelled'

LD281739 Tehran IRNA in English 1731 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran Jan. 28 IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces today confirmed an attempted Iraqi offensive in the Majnun Islands on Sunday night to disturb the military make-up of the Islamic combatants in the southern front.

In its Communique No. 1986, the joint staff said also that the Iraqi offensive was severely repelled thanks to the vigilance of the Iranian forces in the region. It said some casualties were also inflicted on the aggressor forces.

In the west of the Arvand River on Sunday, the communique said, two enemy trucks and 15 various bunkers were set ablaze by the Iranian troops.

Enemy long range fire on Abadan the same day damaged six houses and two shops in the city, the communique added.

In the northwestern front, it said, heavy fire exchanges continued between the two sides, being more intense in Sardasht border region in West Azarbayjan Province. In Haj Omran region, enemy activities were halted by the fire of the Iranian combatants.

Iraqi patrols trying to infiltrate Iranian positions in the western fronts were forced to flee by the timely fire of the Iranian forces, concluded the communique.

Iraqi Victory Claims Refuted

GF290510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Following the claim by the mercenary Iraqi regime concerning the capture of some positions on Majnun Island, the spokesman for the war propaganda headquarters in a statement yesterday completely denied Iraqi claims about the capture of new positions and asked foreign correspondents in Baghdad to put pressure on the Iraqi regime by sending correspondents to the area to see the so-called important victories.

He was talking to IRNA and added: Iraq was unable to recapture even one foothold in the liberated areas of Majnun Island or other areas in this unsuccessful attempt. The warriors of Islam taught the enemies of their revolution a new lesson in manliness and bravery in the battles on Monday morning and afternoon. The spokesman for the war propaganda headquarters also added: All the warriors of Islam were still in their previous positions on Monday afternoon and a group is now burying a large number of dead enemy officers, soldiers, and NCO's behind the fronts. They lost their lives in the latest bid for power by the Ba'thist rulers.

He added: Basically the Iraqis' aim in this laughable attack was to boost the morale of the forces which have been subjected to a debilitating state of alert, fearful of operations by the warriors of Islam.

One proof for its lack of success is the extreme level of confusion in the news published in Baghdad. Iraq has nothing to show for its attacks and maybe, as has been the case in the past, it will assemble old war footage and claim it is new footage of its offensive. Because of this, it is necessary for foreign correspondents in Baghdad to ask the defeated commanders of the Zionist Iraqi Army to take them to Majnun Island and show them the claimed captured positions.

Shelling of Iraqi Residential Area Denied

LD271345 Tehran IRNA in English 1335 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 27, IRNA — The head of Iran's war information headquarters refuted Iraqi allegations that a residential area near its southern borders was shelled by the Iranian forces on Saturday.

"This accusation is completely baseless," Dr. Kamal Kharrazi said in an interview with IRNA today.

Kharrazi said the Iraqi allegation was a propaganda ploy aimed at countering a report by a U.N. delegation nearly a week ago which confirmed Iraqi bombings of villages in southern Iran.

"Such an action (by the Iranian forces) would simply turn against Iran... and therefore it just cannot be our work," Kharrazi said. "Basically, Iran has not felt the need to do such a thing."

He also said Iran would welcome an investigation by a U.N. team of Iraq's claim.

"U.N. experts can specify what types of weapons have been used against the alleged site, from what distance, from what direction and by whom."

An Iraqi military spokesman accused Iranian forces Saturday of "barrages of heavy shelling" against the southern border region of Basra, wounding several students at a primary school.

The spokesman also claimed that Iraq has "refrained from retaliating daily Iranian crimes" against Iraqi civilians "because it abides by its engagements with the international institution."

However, a United Nations delegation confirmed on Jan. 18 that Iraqi planes dropped cluster bombs on three villages in the southern Iranian Province of Khuzestan on Jan. 4, in violation of the June 12 1984 agreement between the two countries not to attack civilian targets.

Several months ago, a U.N. delegation looked into similar Iraqi charges about Iranian attacks on civilian areas in the south of that country but found no evidence to confirm them.

"We see this Iraqi propaganda ploy as nothing but a futile attempt to fool the world," Kharrazi said. "We believe it is a prelude for another crime by Iraq (against Iranian civilians)."

Artillery Fire Damages Abadan, Khorramshahr
LD281736 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Jan. 28, IRNA — One civilian was martyred and 7 others were injured in Abadan as a result of Iraqi long-range artillery fire during the past 24 hours. Also eight houses and shops were damaged.

Meanwhile, Khorramshahr was also subjected to Iraqi long-range fire during the same period and many sectors of the city were damaged.

Personnel Continue To Leave for Fronts
GF271230 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] During a ceremony, a group of self-sacrificing mobilization members from Mianeh, Ahar, Sarab, Marand, (Bilehsuar), and Maragheh departed for the fronts of right against wrong following an enthusiastic send-off by the ever-present people of these towns.

In addition, a number of Islamic committee members from Bustanabad were dispatched this evening for the battle fronts of light against darkness in order to assist the combatants of Islam and to visit the fronts.

Velayati on Talks With Foreign Ministers
LD281444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Mr Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave an interview to our correspondent and elaborated on the tripartite session of Iran, Libya, and Syria which we invite you to listen to:

[Begin Velayati recording] There are many common views among the three countries. We hope that in the future, with more efforts, other friendly countries such as Algeria and the PDRY will join us. What we are sure of is that the realities of the region and rapid developments have forced us to take a decisive stance and to put together the forces and facilities of the Islamic nations in order to stage a collective confrontation against these conspiracies, which endanger the interests of Muslims and Islam. We hope that the move that has started and has up to now had very good results will in the future have greater dimensions.

We hope that the people of Islamic countries will have better motives to join us after observing the results of cooperation among the three countries and share in our struggle against the enemies of Islam, Muslims, and the people of the region. As I mentioned, it is clear that in the region and among the Islamic countries, even from Islamic countries we are faced with problems, conspiracies, and hostilities. If we do not find a fast and decisive solution, we will have to face irreparable damage. The most important objective of these gatherings is closer relations among Islamic countries, especially progressive Islamic countries, in order to seriously confront the problems. [end recording]

Pakistan, Turkey Attend Economic Session
LD271918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The session of the Supreme Council of Economic Cooperation between Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey started in Tehran this afternoon. It was chaired by the international and economic affairs under secretary of our country's Foreign Ministry and attended by deputy foreign ministers from Pakistan and Turkey.

During the session, Kazempur-Ardebili, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, said in a speech: Although the geopolitical situation of our three countries has led the superpowers to constantly covet them, ideological, historical, and cultural common denominators between the three countries have always been major obstacles in the way of the establishment of the influence of superpowers in the region. Our efforts must be directed at reducing this influence in Muslim countries in the region from every aspect.

He added: With a realistic evaluation, we find that economic, commercial, industrial, infrastructural, agricultural, and cultural cooperation in the past, which should have been in the interests of all three countries, was carried out under one title and was not in the interests of the three countries.

In fact, it had no result but achieving the aims of the superpowers in preventing the attainment of true and practical unity between Muslim countries. But after the Islamic revolution's victory, considering the ideological, cultural, and historical common denominators and in accordance with the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran — which is synonymous with expanding relations with neighboring Muslim and Third World countries — these relations, in every aspect, were given top priority, in such a way as to ensure the interests of all three nations. [sentence as heard]

It should be pointed out that the session will continue over the next 2 days. During the session, the delegations from each country will present a new framework for future cooperation.

New Name, Committees Approved

LD281856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The session of the Supreme Council of Economic Cooperation between Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey, held in Tehran, continued today. During the session, which is attended by deputy foreign ministers from Turkey and Pakistan, and the international and economic under secretary of our country's Foreign Ministry, the organization of the Secretariat and the new name of the organization, which is the Organisation for Economic Cooperation, ECO, were approved.

Also during the session, the setting-up of four committees was appraised: the Committee for Economic and Infrastructure Cooperation, the Committee for Industrial and Technical Cooperation, the Committee for Agricultural Cooperation, and the Committee for Educational and Scientific Cooperation.

It was approved that these committees should start work in the various infra-structural, industrial, and technical fields.

Also during the session, it was decided that two committees for infrastructure cooperation and educational and scientific cooperation should be set up in Ankara next Farvardin [21 March-20 April 85], and two committees for industrial technical, and agricultural cooperation should be set up in Islamabad, next Ordibehesht [21 April-21 May 85], and that the results of the performance of the four committees should be presented to the Supreme Council of Planning, which comprises the deputy planning ministers from the three countries, which will be held in Tehran.

It was also decided that the Supreme Council of Planning should hold a session early next Tir [22 June-22 July 85].

According to this report, the next session of the Economic Cooperation Council will be held in Islamabad, after the session of the Council of Planning.

Montazeri Urges Responsiveness to People's Needs

LD281317 Tehran IRNA in English 1108 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 28, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri urged the governors general, governors, Friday prayers leaders and other officials of the Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari Province to be responsive to people's needs.

In his address to the visitors who called on Ayatollah Montazeri in the holy city of Qom Sunday, he referred to the plots of Western and Eastern powers against the Islamic revolution of Iran. These powers have joined their efforts to halt the advance of the Islamic revolution of Iran both inside and outside the country.

Faced with such a situation, he said a great responsibility rests on the officials of each province. In dealing with the public, he told them, they should avoid red tape and solve people's problems.

On the issue of agriculture and the great potential that the province has in this respect, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed that more attention should be paid to the promotion of agricultural and live-stock breeding activities in the region.

Kuwait Expels 49 Iranians Following Imprisonment

GF271524 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Government of Kuwait, in continuation of its hostile acts, has expelled 49 Iranians. This group had spent from 1 week to 2 months in Kuwaiti prisons. They were subjected to torture, the effects of which were visible on the bodies of some of them after their arrival in Bushehr via Persian Gulf maritime borders by motor launches. They were accommodated in special camps for deportees. The belongings of the deportees were confiscated by the Kuwaiti police.

Changes in Press Law Considered by Council

GF280648 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Iran's Guardian Council of legal and religious experts has been asked to consider a press bill approved by parliament despite criticism from the information minister that it could lead to newspapers being gagged.

The bill, which lays down what a newspaper may or may not print, was given its first reading in the parliament last week before being referred to the Guardian Council, a watchdog body of lawyers and experts in Islamic ideology.

The Council is due to start debating the bill this week. Diplomats said they expected at most minor changes in the bill, which is likely to become law.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami, minister of Islamic guidance — the former Information Ministry — said the bill left unclear the limits of criticism and freedom of the press.

"Freedom of expression within the system of the Islamic Republic is a sacred principle," he said.

"I personally prefer to tolerate error or even onesidedness of opinion in return for freedom of expression."

Oil Export Slump Causes Import Restrictions

GF280535 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 85 p 15

[Excerpt] Tehran: Iran has halted virtually all imports because of a sharp fall in its oil exports and dangerously low foreign exchange reserves.

Iranian banking sources confirmed the Central Bank last week issued an internal order severely restricting letters of credits for imports.

"All Iran is importing now is food and armaments," one banking source said.

Iran is also refusing to consider any deals which do not include the purchase of oil from Iran under a barter or counter sale arrangement.

The tight restrictions were imposed after oil exports slumped in December to a figure estimated by Western oil sources at one million barrels per day [bpd].

This is about half the peak rate of about 1.9 million bpd reached last July and well below the 1.7 million bpd that diplomats believe Iran must maintain to achieve its targeted revenue from oil exports of $20 billion for the year ending in March.

Western oil industry sources estimated exports so far this month as low as 700,000 bpd.

Diplomats attributed the slump in exports mainly to uncertainties in the market and over the price Iran could expect to receive.

They estimated Iran's total production last month at 1.6 million bpd, compared with the 2.3 million allowed under its OPEC quota.

80 Surrender in Kordestan, West Azarbayjan

LD261817 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Pr., Jan. 26, IRNA — Eighty members of anti-revolutionary groups surrendered to the Islamic forces during the Iranian month of Azar (Dec. 22 - Jan. 20) in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan Provinces.

The group were given writs of safe conduct, the Hamze Seyyed-o Shohada Military Headquarters said.

Reportage on Anti-Regime Operations in Iraq

Electricity Plant Destroyed

LD261443 Tehran IRNA in English 1436 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 26, IRNA — Iraqi mujahideen destroyed the electricity generators of the Abu Rob' power station, 20 kms from Baghdad, in an operation last Wednesday.

Sources of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq further said that in this attack the mujahideen used missiles in their attack, which blacked out parts of Baghdad for several hours.

6 Iraqi Helicopters 'Repelled'

LD261837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] With the escalation of the struggles of the Muslim people of northern Iraq against the Zionist regime ruling that country, six helicopter gunships of the regime, performing part of a special mission aimed at crushing the resistance of the people of that region, have overflown 'Aqrah, in north-west Iraq.

According to reports received, the attack of the helicopter gunships of the Zionist Iraqi regime against the northern regions of the country was repelled by the intense fire of the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries and these helicopters were forced to leave the area.

According to the reports, the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries also attacked a troop concentration center of the forces of the Zionist regime of Iraq in the holy city of Najaf.

During this attack, which involved violent clashes between troops stationed at the center and Muslim revolutionaries, extensive losses in material and casualties were inflicted on the forces of the Zionist regime of Iraq.

This report also states:

The Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries destroyed a personnel-carrying vehicle of the Armed Forces of the ruling regime of Iraq, along the Baghdad-(Dajil) road, and killed or injured all its crew.

Saddam Reportedly Escapes Assassination

LD271556 Tehran IRNA in English 1533 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Jan. 27, IRNA — Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn escaped an assassination attempt by an Iraqi Army officer on Jan. 27, according to a report published in the bulletin of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI).

The attempt was made while a group of officers were visiting Saddam at the presidential palace when one of them fired his revolver at the Iraqi ruler, the report said.

26 Saddamist Troops Killed

LD271749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries killed 26 mercenaries of the Iraqi Zionist regime. According to an IRNA report, three groups of Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries last Friday killed 26 Saddamist mercenaries, who were moving along the Halab Chah and Sayyid Sadiq road in a jeep and two personnel carrying trucks.

According to this report, among those killed two Army officers of the Iraqi regime could be seen. The IRNA report says: The Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries carried out the attack on the said vehicles using RPT-7's and grenade launchers. During the past week at least three similar operations were carried out against the Saddamist mercenaries in the northern and northeastern parts of Iraq.

Tribesmen Attack Security Forces

LD281801 Tehran IRNA in English 1734 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Jan 28, IRNA — Fourteen southern Iraqi tribesmen were martyred and 3 security forces were killed in an armed clash, in south Iraqi recently.

Following the desertion of young tribesmen from war fronts, Iraqi security forces surrounded Al-Hyanieh region (a Basra suburb) and arrested some and killed 14 other deserters who had hidden in their homes.

After the raid some 100 angry tribesmen attacked the security forces with weapons and clubs killing three of them.

Following the incident, Basra tribesmen staged a demonstration against the Iraqi regime carrying the bodies of the victims.

It is to be noted that a large number of young Muslim tribesmen in southern Iraq have refused to fight against Islamic combatants and are deserting the fronts.

Afghan Mujahidin Commander Claims Control of Herat

LD281147 Tehran IRNA in English 1122 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Province, Jan. 28, IRNA — The Afghan mujahideen fighting the Soviet-backed regime of Afghanistan control the city of Herat most of the time, said Mohammad Esmaiel Khan, an Afghan mujahideen commander, in an interview with IRNA here Sunday.

He said that the recent attacks by the Soviet and government forces on the mujahideen strongholds around Herat have been a total failure.

He added in each attack the occupying Soviet and Afghan government forces deploy large number of tanks and armoured units because they fear the retaliation of the mujahideen.

Further on the same subject, he added that during the past ten months, the Soviet occupying forces have launched eight attacks on the mujahideen positions and in each attack they have employed more than 1,000 tanks and military vehicles and some 80 fighter planes and helicopters.

The objective of such attacks around Herat and nearby villages, he said was to block the border strip.

Following these attacks, he added, some 200 villages around Herat have been evacuated and by destroying the harvest of the villages the Soviet forces are trying to impose an economic siege against the mujahideen.

Meanwhile, in another development, in a surprise attack last week on an armoured unit of the Soviet and government forces near the Shindand air base in Farah Province, the Afghan mujahideen inflicted heavy casualties and damages. The Afghan Muslim mujahideen sources in Zahedan, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, said that following the attack, six government soldiers surrendered to the mujahideen.

Purchase of Arms From Israel Condemned

TA260537 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Iran's Islamic Regime Is Supported by Israel's Zionists"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: While our homeland's working people are explicitly demanding an end to the destructive U.S.-desired war and the establishment of a just, honorable, and lasting peace, the warmongering Islamic leaders are fervently continuing the war for the sake of implementing their expansionist aims and achieving the satanic plans of U.S. imperialism.

Leaders of the Islamic regime, who regard the prolongation of this war as a means for sustaining their own shaky government, and who are sacrificing the Iranian nation for the sake of their evil goals and intentions, are impudently saying that should this war continue for another 20 years, they have the power to confront it. Of course, these gentlemen, who are toying with the people's patriotic feelings and religious beliefs, do not tell the people that the war has led the country's economy to collapse, has dispatched thousands of the country's youths to the slaughterhouse, and has wreaked havoc on the working people. The turbaned usurpers of power, who publicly raise a hue and cry about their enmity toward America and Israel's Zionists, in practice maintain very good relations with them. Whether America or Israel, their selling of weapons and military hardware to Iran's Islamic regime on the one hand aggravates the prolongation of this war and on the other actually supports the so-called anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Islamic regime of Iran. Why should they not do so?

This war has aided and continues to aid the escalation of the military presence of U.S. imperialism and other imperialists in the Persian Gulf region. The prolongation of this war of attrition provides the Israeli Zionists immense benefits, while in return it has inflicted irreparable losses and damage on the people of Iran and Iraq and on the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist movement in the region. This war has provided the opportunity to the

usurping Islamic rulers to violate the revolution's slogans and their promises to the people, and to assist the social plunderers, whom the gentlemen call the backbone of the Islamic Republic, to reap huge profits.

We said that contrary to the claims of the Islamic rulers, the Israeli Zionists actually support Iran's Islamic regime. By selling cheap oil to Western monopolies, some of which helps to move Israel's military machine, and by massive purchases of weapons at high costs from Israel and America, the Islamic regime at the same time harms the struggle of the Arab nations against the Israeli aggressors and their American backers. The purchase of arms from Israel, which is no longer a secret, reveals the true faces of the Islamic regime's lying leaders.

Recently some reports have been published in the U.S. press about the purchase of arms by Iran's Islamic regime from the Israeli Zionists. *NEWSWEEK* has written that Israel is the most important seller of essential spare parts for Iran's U.S.-made F-14 fighters. Relying on documents and evidence, this weekly magazine wrote that Israel is the most active exporter of military hardware to Khomeyni's regime.

The good relations and clandestine cooperation of the Islamic regime with America and Israel once again expose the true faces of this regime's lying leaders. The leaders of this regime, who outwardly brag about their alleged enmity toward America and Israel, in practice are in collusion with these enemies of subjugated and liberated nations, particularly in the military sphere, and rely on their support in prolonging the war. It is by relying on the allies of the former imperial regime that leaders of the Islamic regime are keeping the flames of war ablaze.

Our homeland's people, however, are opposed to this war since they have lost hundreds of thousands of their youths in this war of attrition and are observing that leaders of the Islamic regime, in order to continue the disgraceful life of their shaky Islamic government, want to send hundreds of thousands more of the country's youths to their deaths in the war. The Iranian people want this U.S.-desired war to end as soon as possible. Our people want a just, lasting, and honorable peace to be established in the Persian Gulf region. Our homeland's people not only want this, but are also struggling toward this end. The people no longer want their youths to become the victims of the adventurous goals of the Islamic regime's leaders in the destructive war. It is no accident that they are escalating their struggles to end the war and establish peace.

Striking Workers Deny Ties With Leftist Groups

GF280916 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The striking workers of our country have denied any ties with leftist groups. According to a report by one of our correspondents, the striking workers at industrial sites in Tehran and other cities have denied any ties with the Tudeh Party, Mojahedin, Fada'iyan or any other leftist group in a secret pamphlet which has been distributed across the country. In the lengthy statement signed by members of the council for solidarity among Iranian workers, the workers of our country explained in detail the goal of the slowdowns and strikes, saying: According to our information, the traitorous Tudeh Party and other religious Marxist groups such as the Mojahedin, Fada'iyan and other bankrupt foreign elements have claimed responsibility for this political and national move to defend the rights of millions of Iranian workers. They have pretended to compatriots at home and abroad that our legal and justifiable strikes are their work and arranged by these politically-bankrupt groups.

The statement added: We, the Iranian workers, hereby announce that we have no ties with any leftist, rightist or mullah political group in this patriotic, nationalist, antiregime battle. We ask honorable Iranians to help us in this dangerous venture.

Torture Methods in 'Regime's Dungeons' Detailed

TA281110 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Examples of Velayat-e Faqih's Mercy"]

[Excerpt] The medieval and modern tortures committed by the regime's executioners against political prisoners — which people worldwide are more or less aware of — have left no prestige whatsoever for those who run the affairs of the Islamic regime. Under such conditions, the Islamic regime's authorities continue to claim that there is allegedly no trace of torture and torment in the regime's dungeons, and that the regime's prisons are rehabilitation centers in which the prisoners are allegedly guided and brought back to the path of God and Islam.

The people, however, are well aware that the Islamic regime's SAVAKist executioners, who have learned to commit atrocities at the CIA's school, endeavor to turn these prisoners into so-called Muslims through lashing, the use of electrical shocks, the injection of drugs, and the use of the appolo apparatus, as well as by the use of other inhuman physical and mental torture methods.

In a letter written by political prisoners, the text of which has been published by newspapers opposed to the tyrannical Islamic regime, it is pointed out that in addition to the existence of physical and mental tortures in the Islamic regime's dungeons and torture chambers, starvation is a routine phenomenon as well.

Keeping political prisoners hungry is one of the torture methods of the Islamic executions against these patriotic individuals, and is widely used in the prisons of Evin, Ahvaz, Dizelabad Bakhtaran, and other places. The quantity and quality of food — if one can call it that — is low. In the face of protests by political prisoners on the food situation, Lajvardi, this executioner of Evin's dreadful prison, said: You expect too much. The people are offering martyrs outside, and you expect us to treat you as guests.

In the face of protests by the prisoners over the lack of space in prisons, this sordid criminal element and the servant of plundering bazaaris, said impudently: Some of you may want to be voluntarily executed so that space will become available.

This is the so-called mercy Mr Khomeyni wants to implement by issuing decrees. It should be said, however, that all these crimes and atrocities cannot and will not be able to kill the spirit of struggle among incarcerated revolutionary and patriotic individuals. Despite the torment and inhuman tortures widely used by the Islamic executioners against political prisoners in the regime's prisons, these struggling children of the Iranian nation are not giving up. They have not lost hope that in the not too distant future the Iranian nation will break down all the gates of the regime's prisons with its powerful hands, and will save the fighters for freedom, independence, and social justice from the Islamic regime's torture chambers.

Our homeland's people strongly condemn the crimes and atrocities of the Islamic government's SAVAKist hirelings and executioners. They have risen in struggle to achieve freedom and democracy and to close the black book of Islamic tyranny in our mullah-stricken homeland. There should be no doubt that the Iranian nation will emerge victorious in this struggle.